REFERENCE TITLE: elections; procedures

State of Arizona Senate Forty-seventh Legislature Second Regular Session 2006

HB 2148

Introduced by Representative Quelland

AN ACT

AMENDING TITLE 16, CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 16-410; AMENDING SECTIONS 16-461, 16-510, 16-546, 16-593, 16-602, 16-610 AND 16-621, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO ELECTIONS AND ELECTORS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Title 16, chapter 4, article 1, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 16-410, to read:

16-410. Emergency election postponement: declaration

- A. AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF EACH AFFECTED COUNTY, THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY ISSUE A DECLARATION POSTPONING THE DATE OF AN ELECTION AS THE RESULT OF CIVIL DISORDER, A NATURAL DISASTER, A STATE OF EMERGENCY OR ANY OTHER CATASTROPHIC EVENT. ON ISSUANCE OF THE DECLARATION, THE AFFECTED ELECTION IS POSTPONED.
- B. THE SECRETARY OF STATE SHALL PROMPTLY SET A DATE ON WHICH THE POSTPONED ELECTION WILL BE HELD. THE DATE OF THE POSTPONED ELECTION SHALL NOT BE LATER THAN FOURTEEN CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THE ORIGINAL DATE OF THE ELECTION.
 - Sec. 2. Section 16-461, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

 16-461. Sample primary election ballots; submission to party
 chairmen for examination; preparation, printing and
 distribution of ballot
- A. At least forty-five days before a primary election, the officer in charge of that election shall:
 - 1. Prepare a proof of a sample ballot.
- 2. Submit the sample ballot proof of each party to the county chairman or in city or town primaries to the city or town chairman.
- 3. Mail a sample ballot proof to each candidate for whom a nomination paper and petitions have been filed.
- B. Within five days after receipt of the sample ballot, the county chairman of each political party shall suggest to the election officer any change the officer CHAIRMAN considers should be made in the officer's CHAIRMAN'S party ballot, and if upon examination the election officer finds an error or omission in the ballot the officer shall correct it. The election officer shall cause the sample ballots to be printed and distributed as required by law, shall maintain a copy of each sample ballot and shall post a notice indicating that sample ballots are available on request. The official sample ballot shall be printed on colored paper. For voters who are not registered with a party that is entitled to continued representation on the ballot pursuant to section 16-804, the election officer may print and distribute the required sample ballots in an alternative format, including a reduced size format.
- C. Not later than forty days before a primary election, the county chairman of a political party may request one sample primary election ballot of the chairman's party for each election precinct.
- D. The board of supervisors shall have printed mailer-type sample ballots for a primary election and shall mail at least eleven days prior to the election one sample ballot of a political party to each household containing a registered voter of that political party. EACH SAMPLE BALLOT SHALL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: "THIS IS A SAMPLE BALLOT AND CANNOT

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BE USED AS AN OFFICIAL BALLOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES". A certified claim shall be presented to the secretary of state by the board of supervisors for the actual cost of printing, labeling and postage of each sample ballot actually mailed, and the secretary of state shall direct payment of the authenticated claim from funds of the secretary of state's office.

- E. For city and town elections, the governing body of a city or town may have printed mailer-type sample ballots for a primary election. If the city or town has printed such sample ballots, the city or town shall provide for the distribution of such ballots and shall bear the expense of printing and distribution of such sample ballots.
- F. The return address on the mailer-type sample ballots shall not contain the name of an appointed or elected public officer nor may the name of an appointed or elected public officer be used to indicate who produced the sample ballot.
- G. The great seal of the state of Arizona shall be imprinted along with the words "official voting materials" on the mailing face of each sample ballot. In county, city or town elections the seal of such jurisdiction shall be substituted for the state seal.
 - Sec. 3. Section 16-510, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 16-510. Sample ballots; preparation and distribution
- A. Before printing the sample ballots for the general election the board of supervisors shall send to each candidate whose name did not appear on the preceding primary election ballot a ballot proof of the sample ballot for <a href="https://his.ncb/his-n
- B. The board of supervisors shall print and distribute, for the information of voters at each polling place, a number of sample ballots as it deems necessary.
- C. The board of supervisors shall have printed mailer-type sample ballots for a general election and shall mail at least eleven days prior to the election one such sample ballot to each household in the county containing a registered voter. EACH SAMPLE BALLOT SHALL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: "THIS IS A SAMPLE BALLOT AND CANNOT BE USED AS AN OFFICIAL BALLOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES". A certified claim shall be presented to the secretary of state by the board of supervisors for the actual cost of printing, labeling and postage of each such sample ballot actually mailed, and the secretary of state shall direct payment of such authenticated claim from funds of his office.
- D. For city and town elections, the governing body of a city or town may have printed mailer-type sample ballots for a general election. If the city or town has printed such sample ballots, the city or town shall provide for the distribution of such ballots and shall bear the expense of printing and distributing such sample ballots.
- E. For special district elections, the governing body of a special district may have printed mailer-type sample ballots. If the special district has printed such sample ballots, the special district shall provide

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for the distribution of such ballots and shall bear the expense of printing and distributing such sample ballots.

Sec. 4. Section 16-546, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 16-546. <u>Early votes</u>

- A. Early votes may be cast on paper ballots or ballot cards, except that any county, city or town in which electronic machines are used shall have a punch card early ballot suitable for data processing machines which shall be identical to those used in precinct voted ballots. Such ballot shall provide the same information as a marked paper ballot.
- B. In the event early voter ballots are to be tabulated by an electronic or electromechanical tabulating device, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections may SHALL also deliver to the applicant a marking device which would make a mark suitable for use with the electronic or electromechanical device or a supply of stickers which would be suitable for use with the electronic or electromechanical tabulating device.
 - Sec. 5. Section 16-593, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 16-593. Rules determining residence of voter on challenge; reading of rules on request
- A. The election board, in determining the place of residence of a person, shall be governed by the following rules, so far as applicable:
- 1. The residence of a person is that place in which $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{his}}$ THE PERSON'S habitation is fixed and to which $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{he}}$ THE PERSON has the intention of returning when absent.
- 2. A person does not gain or lose his THE PERSON'S residence by reason of his THE PERSON'S presence at or absence from a place while employed in the service of the United States or of this state, or while engaged in navigation, or while a student at an institution of learning or while kept in an almshouse, asylum or prison.
- 3. A person does not lose his THE PERSON'S residence by leaving his THE PERSON'S home to go to another county, state or foreign country for merely temporary purposes, with the intention of returning.
- 4. A person does not gain a residence in any county into which he THE PERSON comes for merely temporary purposes, without the intention of making that county his THE PERSON'S home.
- 5. If a person removes to another state with the intention of making it $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{his}}$ THE PERSON'S residence, $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{he}}$ THE PERSON loses $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{his}}$ THE PERSON'S residence in this state.
- 6. If a person removes to another state with the intention of remaining there for an indefinite time, and of making the place $\frac{his}{his}$ THE PERSON'S present residence, $\frac{he}{he}$ THE PERSON loses $\frac{his}{his}$ THE PERSON'S residence in this state, even though $\frac{he}{he}$ THE PERSON has an intention of returning at some future period.

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- 7. The place where a person's family permanently resides is his THE PERSON'S residence, unless he THE PERSON is separated from his THE PERSON'S family, but if it is a place of temporary establishment for his THE PERSON'S family, or for transient purposes, it is otherwise.
- 8. If a person has a family residing in one place and $\frac{he}{he}$ THE PERSON does business in another, the former is $\frac{his}{his}$ THE PERSON'S place of residence, but a person having a family who has taken up $\frac{his}{his}$ THE PERSON'S abode with the intention of remaining and whose family does not so reside with $\frac{him}{him}$ THE PERSON shall be regarded as a resident where $\frac{his}{his}$ THE PERSON'S abode has been taken.
- 9. The mere intention of acquiring a new residence without the act of removal avails nothing and neither does the act of removal without the intention.
- 10. A PERSON WHO HAS NEVER RESIDED IN THE UNITED STATES AND WHOSE PARENT IS A UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO IS REGISTERED TO VOTE IN THIS STATE IS A RESIDENT OF THIS STATE FOR PURPOSES OF REGISTERING AND VOTING.
- B. The term of residence shall be computed by including the day on which the person's residence commenced and by excluding the day of election.
- C. Before administering an oath to a person touching his THE PERSON'S residence, the inspector shall, if requested by any person, SHALL read to the person challenged the rules set forth in subsection A.
 - Sec. 6. Section 16-602, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 16-602. Removal of ballots from ballot boxes; disposition of ballots folded together or excessive ballots
- A. The ballots cast in the election shall first be removed from the ballot box and counted without being opened, except as may be necessary to ascertain that the number of ballots cast corresponds with the number of names on the poll lists. FOR ANY PRIMARY OR GENERAL ELECTION IN WHICH THE VOTES ARE CAST BY AN ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINE OR TABULATOR, THE ELECTION JUDGE SHALL COMPARE THE NUMBER OF VOTES CAST AS INDICATED ON THE MACHINE OR TABULATOR WITH THE NUMBER OF VOTES CAST AS INDICATED ON THE POLL LIST AND THAT INFORMATION SHALL BE NOTED IN A WRITTEN REPORT PREPARED AND SUBMITTED TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ELECTIONS ALONG WITH OTHER TALLY REPORTS.
- B. If two or more ballots are found folded together appearing as a single ballot, they shall be laid aside until the count of the ballots is completed. If it then appears by comparison of the count with the number of names on the poll lists, that the ballots thus folded together were cast by one elector, they shall be destroyed. If the ballots in the box are still found to exceed in number the names on the poll lists, the ballots, except those destroyed, shall be replaced in the box, and one of the judges shall, without looking in the box, SHALL draw therefrom, one at a time, and destroy unopened, a number of ballots equal to the excess, and the election board shall record on the poll lists the number of ballots so destroyed and shall then sign the poll list.

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Sec. 7. Section 16-610, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 16-610. <u>Uncertainty of voter's choice as cause for rejection</u>

- A. If on any ballot the names of more persons are designated for the same office than are to be chosen, or if for any reason it is impossible to positively determine the voter's choice, all the names designated for that office shall be rejected.
- B. IF ANY BALLOT HAS BEEN MARKED OR DESIGNATED IN A MANNER OTHER THAN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED IN THE VOTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THAT BALLOT, AN ELECTION OFFICER MAY NOT ATTEMPT TO INFER THE INTENT OF THE VOTER AND THE BALLOT SHALL BE REJECTED.

Sec. 8. Section 16-621, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 16-621. <u>Proceedings at the counting center</u>

- A. All proceedings at the counting center shall be under the direction of the board of supervisors or other officer in charge of elections and shall be conducted in accordance with the approved instructions and procedures provided for in section 16-452 under the observation representatives of each political party and the public, but no persons except those authorized for the purpose shall touch any ballot or ballot card or All persons who are engaged in processing and counting of the ballots shall be deputized in writing and take an oath that they will faithfully perform their assigned duties. There shall be no preferential counting of ballots for the purpose of projecting the outcome of the election. If any ballot, INCLUDING ANY BALLOT RECEIVED FROM EARLY VOTING, is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, a true duplicate copy shall be made of the damaged ballot in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the damaged ballot. All duplicate ballots shall be clearly labeled "duplicate" and shall bear a serial number which shall be recorded on the damaged or defective ballot.
- B. If for any reason it becomes impracticable to count all or a part of the ballots with tabulating equipment, the officer in charge of elections may direct that they be counted manually, following as far as practicable the provisions governing the counting of paper ballots.

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